

## NEWS OF THE DAY

"To show the very age and body of the Times."

A dispatch from Knoxville, Tenn., says: Mrs. John Howard, of Athens, McMin county was stopped in the road by a negro, who attempted to rob her. The negro was captured and lodged in jail. Last night a party of thirty masked men took him out and shot him seven or eight times. He was found dead this morning. The citizens were alarmed, fearing the negroes will attack the town, but later reports state that quiet has been restored.

Two burglars broke into the house of Mrs. Welch, at Laconia, N. H., on Thursday night and after securing some valuables, proceeded to Mrs. Welch's bedroom, where the light from their lanterns awoke the lady, who immediately fired upon the robbers with a revolver, and pursued them into the street, where she was knocked down and left in an insensible condition, the robbers escaping, minus their plunder, which they dropped in the front yard.

Cardinal McCloskey and secretary will leave New York to-day for Rome, embarking on the steamship Pereire. He is said to have become somewhat enfeebled by constant labor and journeying. He will present to the Pope the sum of \$20,000 in gold, the offerings of the Catholics of the Diocese of New York. After he is thoroughly rested the Cardinal will receive his title from the Pope, together with the hat and ring.

The diamonds recently stolen from Mrs. Paron Stevens abroad are supposed to have been discovered in part in the possession of two men named James Henry and John Hall, who arrived in New York by the steamer Klopstock on July 17, and who have since been carrying on swindling operations. They have been arrested on a charge of smuggling Mrs. Stevens' French maid, Pauline Delaporte, is supposed to be at Woodbury, Connecticut.

The first meeting of the convention of the Anti-Foreign Society was held at Vineland, N. J., yesterday with an audience of thirty-three in number, including six reporters. It was announced that Victoria Woodhull would be present hereafter and deliver an address which would cause a revolution in the bowels of the nation.

During a race, yesterday, between the yachts John T. Barrett, of Philadelphia, and John H. Adams, of Baltimore, for the championship of the Patuxent river and a purse of \$400, the Barrett captured off Hawkins' Point. The crew were rescued, the vessel towed to the city, and the stakes awarded the Adams.

The tug-boat Vigilant collided in the harbor of Baltimore, yesterday, with the transport "Willing," and sunk in twenty feet of water. All hands jumped into the water and were picked up by the boats of the "Willing." The sunken vessel will be raised.

The coroner's jury in the Ford murder case, at St. Michael's, Talbot county, Md., have adjourned, after rendering a verdict that Ford came to his death at the hands of a person or persons unknown. There appears to be no clue to the murderers.

The Rume Opinion says that the foreign ecclesiastical establishments in Italy are preparing for the conversion of their property into Italian real estate, in conformity to the law of 1873. The sale of the Irish College property will begin on the 11th inst.

Miss Broucher, the adopted daughter of one of the wealthiest residents of Babylon, Long Island, is reported to have eloped with a negro servant named Chauncey Brewster. He was arrested and the girl returned to her friends.

Of forty-five cases of yellow fever under treatment at Fort Barrancas, Florida, on Thursday, twenty-nine were convalescent. Dr. Sternberg is convalescing. No new case is reported. One death occurred Thursday night.

Returns of the constitutional election in North Carolina leave the result still in doubt. It is thought that the majority in the convention cannot exceed three or four either way.

The Marietta, Pittsburg and Cleveland Railroad went into the hands of a receiver yesterday. O. J. Warner, president of the road, was appointed receiver.

The Indian Bureau is in receipt of information that Leon Bear, the insane Cheyenne chief who has been confined at Fort Marion, Florida, died on the 24th ult.

Frederick Kramer, of Baltimore, won the silver goblet in the international shooting match at Stuttgart, Germany, yesterday.

Twenty thousand cotton mill operatives are now out of work on account of the Oldham, Eng., strike.

Joseph A. Young, eldest son of Brigham, died at Mant, Utah, very suddenly Thursday night. It is supposed he died of heart disease.

In the House of Commons, yesterday, Sir Charles Adderly's Shipping bill was passed, with numerous amendments.

Two more kegs of treasure have been recovered from the wreck of the steamer Schiller.

The bottom lands crops of Indiana are injured fifty per cent. by the storms.

CLARKE COUNTY ITEMS.—Previous to the late rains pasture lands were in a crisp-like condition, but now they look as fresh and green as they usually do the first month of spring. The corn, too, has shot up wonderfully, promising a fine yield where it was not materially injured by the drought; while a remarkable change for the better has taken place in our gardens.

Last week Mr. S. S. Thomas, living half way between Berryville and the river, lost a very fine cow by Paris green. The animal had gotten into his yard, and knocked down the porch a bucket containing meal and Paris green, mixed to be used on potato vines, of which she ate a little, which soon killed her.

There is a strong party in Clarke county on cupping grounds in this senatorial district similar to those held by Page county, who refused to go into convention to make a nomination, and whether or people will decide, next Monday, that it is inexpedient to take part in the Winchester convention, remains to be seen.

Last Saturday, Messrs. Parker, McGuire, Moore and McDonald, sold the lower interest, containing 252 acres, in the estate of the late Col. Fanstien, to Mrs. M. B. Fanstien, at \$8.50 per acre. This is said to be equivalent to \$30 per acre.—Clarke Courier.

HEAVY LAW SUIT.—Mr. G. W. Koiner, of Fishersville, has just entered suit in the U. S. Court of Jackson, Miss., in behalf of himself and sixteen other heirs of the late Joseph H. Johnson, to recover property which is estimated at nearly \$1,000,000. Many years before the war George W. and Joseph H. Johnson, two brothers living in Roanoke county, Va., were given by their father \$40,000 each and started out in the world. Joseph located at Vicksburg, as a banker, in partnership with Shepherd Brown, and the firm was said to be one of the wealthiest between St. Louis and New Orleans. George, the other brother, located in Louisiana, and became a large landholder. In Grant's march encircled Vicksburg, some of the federal troops passed George's house and on his offering resistance to their depredations shot him dead. His property was seized by George. After the death of Joseph, this brother came to Virginia and died while the war was still going on. Among the property is said to be 208 plantations in Mississippi and Louisiana. The heirs, except Mr. Koiner, reside in Roanoke county, Va., and East Tennessee.

Wm. Webster, of Washington, employed at Deadingham's Congress Hall stable, Cape May, N. J., died yesterday from injuries received by being kicked by a horse.

## Letter from Cobb's Island.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]

COBB'S ISLAND, VA., Aug. 2, 1875.—It is related in the Arabian Nights, that as the Commander of the Faithful, the wise and good Haroun al Rachid, was walking the streets of Bagdad, in disguise, as was his custom, in search of adventures, in passing a Mosque, where the true believers were hearing the law from the "Koran," the Sultan saw lying asleep on the steps a wearied shoemaker; taking a purse of sequins, the Commander of the Faithful secretly slid them in the folds of the turban of the shoemaker, and then passed on, without awakening him. On being questioned by the Vizier why he acted in this strange manner, he replied that he did so to verify the truth of the saying, "that fortune comes to the lucky even when asleep."

The Cobbs seem to have wealth thrust on them in equally an unexpected manner. Thirty-four years ago old man Cobb, then a rough fisherman, who gained a livelihood by selling oysters and clams to the Northern market, bought this island for five hundred dollars, for the purpose of a place to fish, and on account of the accessibility. It was then merely a sand bank, but annually, daily and hourly, the sea adds to it, and the area is always enlarging; that insatiable ocean, which swallows up so much wealth and treasure, and keeps it hid from mortal eyes, yet gives a grand gift when in a generous mood, and

COBB'S ISLAND, from being a barren bank, is now a solid piece of land, against which the waves break in vain, and it is indeed a principality. Within the last year the Cobbs were offered one hundred thousand dollars for their island, and refused it. This island is fifty-one miles from Old Point Comfort, and eighteen from Cape Charles. It is not an island proper; it has eight miles of flats, swamps and bars, through which the sea forces its way in narrow channels; there are forty miles of these islands of sand and mud, which are utterly useless except to catch oysters and clams. There are four hundred oystermen in and around Cobb's, in the winter time, who gain their living by gathering oysters; they do not haul seines, nor yet use oyster tongs, but simply go to the flats, on low tide, and gather them by the barrel full and boat load; the supply, they say, is inexhaustible; they dispose of them to the vessels at fifty cents per bushel, and all of the oysters are shipped to New York. This section belongs to Virginia, and is marked in the charts as simply the "Broadwater."

It affords great protection to shipping, in stormy weather, which has to put in harbor on account of accidents. Cobb's Island, situated as it is, in the ocean, and nearly surrounded by sand bars, over which the breakers dash with frightful force, has been the scene of

SCORES OF SHIPWRECKS, and many sailors are buried here, the victims of some terrible disasters. Many of them are unknown, their bodies being found on shore, cast up by the waves. The Cobbs themselves are wreckers, and every morning they scan the coast closely with their glasses. Four years ago the good ship "Cricket," to Baltimore, from Rio, with a valuable cargo of coffee, homeward bound, was carried out of her course by a storm, and was cast on the bar near the island. The Cobbs, and their men, saved the passengers, and by attaching ropes to the vessels, and using a hawser, they succeeded in getting her safely on the beach. Their share was thirty-five per cent., and the cargo sold for \$100,000, and their portion was \$35,000. Not long after the ship "Wave" was wrecked on the bar, and the vessel was dashed so often on the hard sand by the breakers, as to completely demolish her, and the crew of one man and her Captain were all drowned, and their bodies were found on the beach. Cobb's Island presents attractions that no place on this continent possesses; the view of the sea is sublime—beyond the power of words to describe; the breakers outside dashing over the reefs with a booming sound, the wide expanse of waters, the pure salt air, its surf bathing, (which is unequalled,) the fishing and hunting, and all those sea luxuries that an epicure delights in. All that is needed to make this the greatest resort in America is capital and good management. As it is now, under the present owners, the system of entertainment is simply abominable, and dirt, flies and vermin abound. The hotel is exactly like an old Virginia country tavern, a long two story frame dwelling with a rickety porch in front and small rooms, which are not looking to the sea. There is a lamentable lack of neatness and the absence of a woman's love of order is visible everywhere. At the meals, for instance, the flies swarm in thousands, and you have to fight them with one hand and eat with the other. To the pleasure seeker it has but few attractions; to the lover of the beautiful and grand in nature it has many, and to the sportsman it is a favored land. As the Spaniards say of Cadiz, it is the paradise of men, the purgatory of women, and the hell of invalids.

The sporting all the year round is good. Just now curlew and willet are the game in season. They are shot from a blind with decoys, and it requires great patience and an innate love of hunting to sit quietly for hours in the blind while the rising tide steadily creeping about you, waits high. You pay your guide \$2 per day and he leads you and your traps in the game. The best time for hunting is the middle of November; black ducks are then plentiful, as also in May. Then comes the wildfowl, woodcock and snipe in countless numbers, and you can kill them by the hundreds every day.

I have endeavored to be eminently fair in the description of Cobb's Island, and have taken great pains to arrive at the truth, and I can only say to the pleasure seeker or invalid come away, but to the sportsman or fisherman come by all means, but be certain to estimate your expenses at eight dollars a day while here, for money departs in a most remarkable manner. And if you intend to hunt and fish steadily you cannot do so under \$50 per week.

My next will be from Vae de l'Eau, where I hear a goodly company is assembled.

CHASSEUR.

The Swiss Postal Department having made a demand upon Postmaster General Jewell for the return of two registered letters addressed to Duncan, Sherman & Co., on the 28th ult., that gentleman, by the advice of the Attorney General, replies that the United States Government has uniformly construed the control of such property by the writer to terminate when the latter leaves the mailing office, and that the letter becomes the exclusive property of the person to whom it is addressed when it arrives at the office of delivery, and, therefore, declines to comply with the request made upon him.

The one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Daniel O'Connell, the Irish Liberator, was appropriately celebrated yesterday in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, St. Paul, Cincinnati, Washington and other cities in this country, in Ottawa and Montreal, Canada, Dublin, Ireland, and other places.

Indications now are that McCrory, Democratic candidate for Governor of Kentucky, has carried that State by from 5,000 to 8,000 more votes than were cast for Leslie in 1870. The majority may reach 45,000. It is probable the vote to call a constitutional convention is lost.

Ex-Prest Gardemann is to lecture in Baltimore next week.

## Patrick Henry and the Truth of History.

[Communicated.]

We publish in another column a letter from William Wirt Henry, of Richmond, Va., in reference to the story embodied in the Herald's review of the "Memoirs of John Quincy Adams." Our readers will remember that Mr. Adams in his diary related a story to the effect that, in a conversation with John Taylor, of Caroline, which took place on the 21st of March, 1824, Taylor told Adams that in the Revolutionary campaign of 1781 Patrick Henry had proposed that Virginia should be the first to submit to Great Britain in order to obtain the most favorable terms; and, furthermore, that he supported this motion in an eloquent speech, and that, in the opinion of Taylor, Henry "had a much less efficient agency in the Revolution than many others."

Mr. Henry favors us with an elaborate and interesting discussion of the probable truth of this narrative. He shows that Colonel Taylor at the time he told the story was seventy-two years of age, and that he was at the point of dying and did die within six months; that the story he told was in reference to an event that had taken place forty-three years antecedent, when Taylor was a young man, and that it was inconsistent with the character of Patrick Henry. He furthermore reminds us that John Taylor during the life of Patrick Henry was his political opponent, belonging to the aristocratic party in Virginia, which Henry opposed; that they differed on the adoption of the federal constitution, Taylor avowing himself a disunionist, while Henry, although opposed to the constitution, loyally accepted its provisions; that the passage of the famous resolutions of 1776, as they are known, by the Legislature of Virginia was owing to Mr. Taylor, and so alarmed Henry that he resolved to return to public life, but died before he could take his seat in the Legislature. He reminds us that Henry was assailed with peculiar bitterness by Taylor and his party, and that, therefore, any testimony against the character of the great orator of the Revolution from an avowed enemy of his as Taylor should be weighed with care.

The period when Patrick Henry is said to have proposed submission to Great Britain was just before the surrender of Cornwallis, in June 1781. Our correspondent has examined closely the journal of the House and finds no trace of the motion which Colonel Taylor attributed to Patrick Henry. There was no motion to go into secret session whatever, and in this essential point the story of Taylor is contradicted. Nor is there any sign of faltering. "The journal," writes Mr. Henry, "shows the most determined spirit of resistance in the measures proposed and adopted, and Mr. Henry appears foremost in them all." Our correspondent makes a strong point when he shows that if Patrick Henry had committed the blunder charged by Taylor it would have been used against him during his life, and especially in 1788, when he led the opposition to the federal constitution and it became all important to break his influence.

Although he was assailed by leaders as competent and well informed on Revolutionary matters as Henry Lee and Edmund Randolph, neither of them ever charged Patrick Henry with a desire to surrender to the British. It is shown also that the time selected by Taylor for this alleged motion is unfortunate for its historical truth, as it was in a bright season of the war and not during the dark hours. The independence of the States was an accomplished fact, and, as our correspondent well remarks, "it would have seemed, therefore, the height of folly for Virginia to have proposed submission."

The historical value of this discussion will not be doubted. Patrick Henry, however, was too great a man, and his fame too precious in the eyes of Americans for us to accept upon the sole authority of a political opponent a story that would take from him much of the lustre with which posterity surrounds him.—New York Herald.

A CITY WITHOUT WOMEN.—An Havana correspondent writes:

Looked at from a social point of view, what immediately strikes a stranger is that Havana, like the Rome of Romulus, is a city without women. Hardly any other women than negroes are to be seen about. Ladies with their families venture out without protection, even for their early mass; and so uncommon in the sight of decent women unattended in the streets that foreign ladies, unacquainted with the custom, and entering from some distance, become the objects of a curiosity not unfrequently degenerating into impudence.

The charms of cafe and club life—such as they are—were the Havana husband from a home life, where the real domestic accomplishments are as unknown as health rugs and fire-iron. House-keeping in the town, and still more in the suburbs, is terribly uphill work. Foreign consuls and other agents usually try it on their first arrival, but soon learn to look upon the hotel, with its smells and noises, as a haven from domestic duties. Hence man's life in Havana is wholly out of doors, while for women there is no life within them. In no town in France or Italy have we ever seen so many, or proportionately, such sumptuous or constantly crowded cafes and restaurants. The Havana merchant is as eager to make money as he is to squander it. But the town supplies little besides gross material enjoyment for his money.

A box at his third-rate opera, a drive in his dreary Prado, are all the amusements he can have in common with his wife and daughter. For the rest the women are left to mope alone at home, or to spend their time in the parks by their window gratings, or peering the flat roofs of their houses like so many "cister Anne" waiting for those who are never coming. With so little wholesome domestic society it is pleasing to find the characters universally given for the most part to the Havana women. Few of them—even of the lowest classes—frequent the cockpit and the bull ring, and the prodigality—the symptoms of which are everywhere only too conspicuous—is of Spanish or American—altogether of foreign importation.

FOLEY'S STATUE OF JACKSON.—Rev. J. S. Lindsey, in a letter from London, to the Southern Churchman, July the 10th, describing a visit to the Royal Art Gallery, says:

"But there was one single work in this splendid salon to which we turned our feet first—the bronze statue of Stonewall Jackson. Five Virginians met together where it stands, and gath-ering around the majestic figure, there, in a foreign land, and under a foreign sky, they bowed their heads in mute homage to the mighty dead."

"The idea of erecting a suitable memorial to the great Confederate leader was conceived by several English gentlemen soon after the news of his death reached this country; but this statue, by the distinguished sculptor, Mr. Foley, was not finished till 1873. The great artist has, like the hero whose face and form he has left in bronze to be looked upon by posterity, 'crossed over the river and rests under the shade of the trees.' The figure is of heroic size, erect and noble; head uncovered, right hand grasping a general's staff, and the left hand resting on the hilt of a sword whose point touches a pile of new stones, its empty scabbard hanging from a belt around the waist. The face, the attitude, the face and the expression of the countenance combine to make one of the most impressive statues we have ever seen."

Drexel, Morgan & Co. give notice that they have arranged with Alexander Duncan, at the request of Duncan, Sherman & Co., to cash the letters of credit issued by the latter firm, or to exchange them for new credits, on representation at the office of J. S. Morgan & Co., London, or Drexel, Morgan & Co., Paris, prior to November 1st, 1875.

The Mississippi river continues to rise. A loss of 80,000 bales of cotton in the Memphis district alone is predicted, though not a plant has been touched as yet.

Cholera Infantum is quite prevalent in Washington. There were 22 deaths from this disease there last week. About 20 per cent. of the entire mortality was from this cause.

## To the City Fathers:

[Communicated.]

"There is a tide in the affairs of men," &c. Mr. Blodget Britton, an eminent Mineralogist of Philadelphia, visited our city a few days since, for the purpose of establishing a Bureau of Virginia Minerals here, or at some other point within the State. In the plan proposed by him for said Bureau, Alexandria was named as the most eligible location, with the proposition that the city furnish a suitable building or room. Mr. Britton, after calling on several parties here and conversing on the subject, has gone to the southern part of the State, and, I am apprehensive, he left our city feeling that his gratuitous labour was not properly appreciated and seconded by our people. The railroad authorities will, no doubt, accept and adopt Mr. Britton's plan, and the Legislature will probably aid the enterprise by an appropriation. In view of the advantages to Alexandria and the usefulness to the people of the State, I propose that the City Council move at once in the matter by offering a suitable room, and all necessary aids and facilities to establish the Bureau in ALEXANDRIA.

GRAVES OF FEDERAL SOLDIERS.—At a meeting of the Old First Virginia Regiment Association Wednesday night, a committee was appointed to look after and care for the graves of Federal soldiers who died in the prison camp on Belle Isle and were buried on the island. The graves are said to have been washed out by freshets in the river. The committee was also charged with the duty of looking up and caring for any graves of Federal soldiers about the city that may have been neglected.—Rich. Whig.

The Conservatives of Prince William county are to hold a primary election on the 21st, to decide as to a candidate for the Senate, and on the 16th of October to decide as to a candidate for the House of Delegates.

It is stated that ex-President Johnson's life was insured for \$350,000. (?)

TO MEDICAL STUDENTS.—The Trustees of the Louisville Medical College (Louisville, Ky.) have, in accordance with the provisions of their charter, established a Beneficiary System, whereby any young man studying medicine and being unable to pay for his education, may receive a Beneficiary Scholarship, which relieves him of payment of the Professors' fees. The public will be pleased to learn that this well-known College has abolished all fees for its diploma; the Faculty being thus wholly uninterested pecuniarily in the result of all examinations for graduation. For particulars, address Dean of Louisville Medical College, 163 Second street, Louisville, Ky.

THE MARKS.—NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—Stocks dull and steady. Money 2. Gold 132. Government bonds dull and steady. Flour quiet. Wheat quiet and heavy. Corn quiet.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 7.—Virginia, consolidated, 58; West Virginia 52 bid to day. Cotton quiet; middling 14 1/4. Flour quiet, but steady and heavy. City Mixed Extra 6 5/8; other grades 5 1/2 to 5 3/4. Wheat active and higher for high grades; No. 2 Western mixed 1 1/2; mixed do. 1 1/4; No. 2 Western red 1 1/4; Pennsylvania red 1 1/4; Maryland red 1 1/4; do. amber 1 1/4; do. white 1 1/4. Corn dull; Southern white 58-60; Western mixed 58-60; last half 58-60. Oats firm; Southern 36-38; Western 36-38; do. mixed 36-38. Rye dull at 91 1/2. Hay firm and unchanged. Provisions quiet but firm. Butter quiet and unchanged. Coffee quiet, but firm and unchanged. Sugar quiet and steady at 10 1/2 to 10 3/4. Whiskey firmer, held at 51-52.

LIST OF LETTERS Remaining in the Alexandria, Va., Postoffice August 7, 1875.

Persons calling for letters will say they are advertised and give the date of the list. If not called for within thirty days, they will be sent to the dead letter office, in Washington.

Allen, Mary  
Allen, F. H.  
Bryant, E. V.  
Brown, Miss Sarah  
Cole, Frank  
Coxman, Ellen  
Dean, Frank  
Dean, Mrs. George  
Dean, Wm. E.  
Graves, George  
Gray, Miss Mary  
Johnson, Jack, col  
Jennings, F.  
July 7-11

Johnson, Mathias  
Johnson, S. F.  
Lewis, Kate  
Moxley, Miss Mary  
Nelson, Hugh  
Petty, Edward  
Spier, Albert  
Tanger, Capt. C. B.  
Thompson, T. B.  
Wood, Nelson  
Williams, Miss Rebecca  
Young, Stephen

At Groveton, Prince William county, Va., on Monday, the 24 instant, J. D. DUGAN, in his 83d year.

ENGLISH AND SCOTCH ALE and Brown Stout for sale by  
J. H. GEO. MCBURNEY & SON.

OLD MADEIRA and PALE SHERRY WINES, very fine, just received.  
J. H. GEO. MCBURNEY & SON.

NEW MACKEREL and MESS SHAD just received by  
J. H. GEO. MCBURNEY & SON.

SMALL HAMS, Sugar-cured Shoulders and Breakfast Pieces just received by  
J. H. GEO. MCBURNEY & SON.

VALENTINE'S PREPARATION OF MEAT JUICE just received and for sale by  
J. H. GEO. MCBURNEY & SON.

FRUIT EXTRACTS and SYRUPS for sale by  
J. H. GEO. MCBURNEY & SON.

WHITE MARTABAN and CORDUROY CLOAKING at  
J. H. GEO. MCBURNEY & SON.

YORKSHIRE RELISH, the best and cheapest sauce in the world, for sale by  
J. H. GEO. MCBURNEY & SON.

WHITE DRESS SHIRTS, very cheap, just received by  
J. H. GEO. MCBURNEY & SON.

FINE HONEY IN THE COMB for sale by  
J. H. GEO. MCBURNEY & SON.

COLD WATER SOAP for sale by  
J. H. GEO. MCBURNEY & SON.

MESS SHAD in store and for sale cheap at  
J. H. GEO. MCBURNEY & SON.

THE PRETTIEST TEN CENT SUGAR is sold at  
J. H. GEO. MCBURNEY & SON.

GREEN GINGER just received by  
J. H. GEO. MCBURNEY & SON.

SARDINES, half and quarter boxes, for sale by  
J. H. GEO. MCBURNEY & SON.

SMOKERS SAY THE PRAIRIE HEN CIGARS are the best. Try them. For sale by  
J. H. GEO. MCBURNEY & SON.

CELERY SALT, a delicious relish, in store and for sale by  
J. H. GEO. MCBURNEY & SON.

PRIME LEMONS and ORANGES for sale by  
J. H. GEO. MCBURNEY & SON.

PRIME NOS. 1 and 3 MACKEREL just received by  
J. H. GEO. MCBURNEY & SON.

PORTO RICO SUGAR just received by  
J. H. GEO. MCBURNEY & SON.

PURE SPICES, whole and ground, for sale by  
J. H. GEO. MCBURNEY & SON.

A LARGE LINE OF GRENADINES that we have carried over, at greatly reduced prices—some of them half price.  
J. H. GEO. MCBURNEY & SON.

PRIME HONEY in the comb for sale by  
J. H. GEO. MCBURNEY & SON.

## COMMERCIAL.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET, August 7.—The bulk of the offerings of Wheat to-day was damp and of inferior quality, and found no buyers, but good dry samples met with ready sale at good prices; offerings of 4536 bushels, with sales of white at 135, 140 and 142 for fair to good, and red at 110 for inferior, 127 for ordinary, 135, 137, 138, 142 and 145 for fair to prime, and 150 for choice. Corn is dull and lower, the only sale reported being at 83c; offerings of 2240 bushels. Rye is quiet; sales at 65 and 75 for damp. The offerings of Oats were of inferior quality; receipts 224 bushels; no sales reported.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.—The following are the receipts by the Washington City, Virginia Midland and Great Southern R. R. this week:

Corn 6285 bushels, wheat 12,070, rye 256, oats 2395, onions 26, potatoes 126, corn meal 560, sumac 220 sacks, blooms 120,000 lbs., some ware 153 pieces, calves 8, flour 770 bbls, ground bark 115, lumber 20,000 feet, bark 4 cts, dried fruit 6 bags, leather 30 rolls, peaches 60 boxes, yellow 1 bbl, butter 15 firkins, eggs 14 boxes, calf skins 1 bale and 2 hides, tobacco 17 boxes, medicinal roots 5 bags, lard 3 firkins, fowls 11 coops, hides 16 bundles, country chairs 30, sundries 24 boxes, &c., sheep 2 cars, state 2 cars, stone 3 cars, iron 1 car.

COAL REPORT.—The following is a report of the receipts and shipments of coal during the week ending to-day:

RECEIPTS. tons.  
American Coal Co. 3,353  
Hampshire and Baltimore Coal Co. 333  
J. P. Agnew 500  
Total 4,186

SHIPMENTS. tons.  
American Coal Co. 3,931  
Hampshire and Baltimore Coal Co. 1,067  
J. P. Agnew 2,674  
Total 8,172

CANAL RECEIPTS.—The receipts of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company for the week ending July 31 were as follows:

From Cumberland.....\$15,988 67  
" Georgetown..... 1,165 91  
" Williamsport..... 253 05  
" Hancock..... 68 08  
Total.....\$17,480 71

The accrued revenue at Cumberland during the same week was \$13,065 08.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA, AUGUST 7.  
Sun rose.....5 8 | Moon sets.....10 12  
Sun sets.....7 2 | High water.....0 00

ARRIVED.  
Steamer Lady of the Lake, Norfolk, for F. A. Reed.  
Steamer Sue, Baltimore, to Broders & Co.  
Schr White Foam, Providence, to American Coal Co.  
Schr Mary D Haskell, Boston, to American Coal Co.  
Schr Sophia Kranz, Portland, to B. Bissell.  
Schr A. C. Starnard, Washington, to J. H. D. Smoot.  
Schr Mary Hand and Grace Bradley.

SAILED.  
Steamer Pilot V. J. Curran, by F. A. Reed.  
Schr Maria Pierson, Jersey City, by American Coal Co.  
Schr Ucas, Norwich, by American Coal Co.  
Schr C. C. Crampton, Panama, by J. H. D. Smoot.  
Schr J. L. Tracy, Boston, by J. P. Agnew.  
Schr C. H. Lawrence, Boston, by J. P. Agnew.  
Schr B. T. Briggs, Dulles, Junction, N. Y., by J. P. Agnew.  
Schr Albee Bell, May McDaniel, Emma A. Birdsell and Ella V. Stimpson.

DEPARTED.  
Schr Abiel Kador and South Shore sailed from Breakwater, Del., for this port 5th.  
Schr J. T. H. Longwell sailed from Philadelphia for this port 6th.  
Schr Eve May, for this port, cleared at Windsor, N. Y., 3d.  
Schr Carrie Holmes, for this port, cleared at New London 4th.

CIVIL COMMERCE.  
Arrivals.—Boats Kate, to American Coal Co.; Minnie & Cora, Kingston, to E. Francis.  
Departed.—Boats Kate, C. C. Crampton, J. T. Dixon and Caladonia.

POTATO BUG.  
PARIS GREEN, CARBOLIC ACID and CARBOLIC SOAP, for the destruction of the Potato Bug—a full supply, with directions for use, for sale by  
J. H. GEO. MCBURNEY & SON.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN GRAIN AND GRASS SEEDS, in the Seythe Stones Seythe K. B. Hay and Grain Scales, &c. A large supply in store, for sale wholesale and retail, at low prices.  
J. H. GEO. MCBURNEY & SON.

POTTED HAM, TONGUE and BEEF, prepared for exportation, for travellers and sportsmen, unequaled for sandwiches and luncheons, for sale by  
J. H. GEO. MCBURNEY & SON.